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Humidity 94 70

July 10, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 92 79

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TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE SHACHSING FOUNDERS.

SALVAGE PROSPECTS DOUBTFUL.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, July 9.
The China Navigation steamer Shachsing has foundered four miles outside Tanghai. She is submerged at low tide. Salvage is doubtful, owing to the rapid silt.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE GERMAN RAID ON LONDON.

Widespread Indignation Concerning our Defence.

London, July 9.
"What is wrong with our air defences?" is the keynote of this morning's comments regarding the air raid on London. No attempt is made to conceal the dissatisfaction that the raiders escaped so easily.

The Times says that the raid produced much anger on the part of the public, and the Government must be prepared to face widespread indignation. It is clear that all our aerial arrangements require fresh investigation.

The Daily Chronicle says that the raid was not exactly a feather in the cap of the Government or of Viscount French. London's defences must be strengthened.

The Daily Mail calls upon the War Cabinet to deal promptly with those responsible for the miserable display of incompetence.

To-day's meeting of the House of Commons is awaited with the keenest interest. Mr. Claude Lowthar moves the adjournment this afternoon and is strongly supported.

Some Wonderful Escapes.

London, July 9.
Despite a downpour of rain yesterday, thousands visited the damaged districts, there being brake-loads of men from the Dominions and most prominent people. They were most surprised at the smallness of the damage, as compared with the wholesale destruction in France.

Numerous narrow escapes are reported. Three hundred girls in a factory had descended into the cellars when a bomb exploded, blocking the exit. The police and public hastily cleared the wreckage and the girls marched out unhurt. A shell struck a famous drapery establishment which was crowded with women sales-baying. The parapet crashed on to the pavement and a shell ricocheted to the other side of the street, damaging a restaurant. A bomb fell in the centre of a block of six-storey warehouses. Fire broke out simultaneously with the explosion. Some of the workers are missing and it is feared that they are buried in the debris.

One poor quarter suffered badly. The usual Saturday open-air market was proceeding, and bombs were dropped wholesale. An eye witness saw shops falling across the street. Police and special police extricated three dead men and then they found three children and a woman alive. All the stalls were blown to smithereens.

A thrilling episode was witnessed in the East End. A British airman dived four or five times in rapid succession into the enemy squadron, scattering them temporarily. In one dive he cut off one of the enemy, who fell hundreds of yards behind his companions, but eventually regained his position.

It is supposed that the enemy machines each carried two observers. The raiders had the advantage of never being attacked in force. It was always a case of our isolated fliers doggedly hanging on to the enemy's formidable formation.

One of the buildings bombed was a popular resort of Germans before the war.

Anti-German riots spread in the north of London. Thousands, largely women, marched in the streets, shouting "Down with the Germans!" Several shops belonging to Germans were wrecked. The damage amounts to several thousands of pounds. A policeman was hurt. Several arrests were made.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

General Disarmament Demanded.

London, July 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, the German Minority Socialists, in a manifesto announcing its views on peace, demands general disarmament as the sole means of destroying militarism. It denounces economic warfare and demands compulsory arbitration at the conclusion of peace, without annexations or indemnities, and the re-establishment of Serbia as an independent nation. It declares it would be unjust to treat Russian Poland differently from Austro-German Poland and favours a referendum regarding Alsace-Lorraine and payment of compensation to Belgium. It denounces the policy of colonial conquests.

CONTROL OF U. S. EXPORTS.

Preventing Supplies Reaching the Enemy.

London, July 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Government's stricter control of exports will operate from July 15. The President's explanatory statement on this matter again emphasises that every effort will be made to prevent supplies reaching the Central Powers.

The commodities controlled will include coke, fuel oil, arsenic, pig iron, ship stores, scrap iron, ferro-manganese, sulphur, flour, meal, fodder, meat, fat and grains.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES.

Disapproval of Policy Towards Greece.

London, July 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Government's statement on the Balkan conference adds that the Government has formally protested against the recent steps by the other Allies towards Greece. It says: "While we are not animated by a desire to support King Constantine, of whom we disapprove and whose personal policy we continue to completely disapprove, we disapprove of the means employed forcibly to substitute one King for another. We maintained, in our relations with the Allies, that the choice of the form of Government for Greece, as well as the administrative organisation, apart from the military, was exclusively for the Greek people." The statement adds that, for these reasons, the Government refused to allow Russian troops to participate in the expedition against Southern Greece.

THE GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

Imperial Chancellor's Speech Causes Great Dissatisfaction.

London, July 9.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the reports of the Reichstag debate following Herr Erzberger's speech show that he was supported by the National Liberals and Progressives.

The Imperial Chancellor spoke for an hour and a half, but declined to bind himself to the policy of no annexations and no indemnities. The speech caused great dissatisfaction.

Not only the Socialists, but the Liberals and other parties, are demanding the introduction of a Parliamentary system with the appointment of leading Deputies from all parties to Ministerial posts.

Another demand is the introduction of the Reichstag franchise in Prussia.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

What the Senate Proposes.

London, July 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that while the final form which the Prohibition legislation is to take will be settled by a conference of both Houses, it is regarded as probable that the Senate's decision forbidding the importation of distilled liquors and the use for beverage purposes of such liquors now in bond will be upheld. The Senate has also decided that spirits in bond shall be paid for on a basis of ten per cent. above cost.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Capture a Few Prisoners.

London, July 9.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We raided to the south-east of Hargicourt and captured 35 prisoners. We repulsed a raid to the south-east of Looz."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

London, July 9.
Germany has suddenly been plunged into an unprecedented political crisis by a sensational speech made by the Catholic Deputy Erzberger at a secret sitting of the Reichstag Committee in which he roundly denounced the German Admiralty and Pan-Germans as great obstacles to peace and declared that the results of submarine warfare were greatly exaggerated.

Herr Erzberger, who, although denounced by regular leaders and the Clerical party, has a powerful following, also demanded a real Parliamentary system for Germany.

The speech elicited placatory speeches from Bethmann von Hollweg and Helfferich, but these have absolutely failed to convince the influential Liberal press, which is now clamouring for the dismissal of the Minister of Marine, Admiral von Capelle, and even asks whether Bethmann von Hollweg can remain in office.

The Berliner Tagblatt openly declares that a coalition ministry is becoming inevitable and that even leading Government circles no longer disguise the necessity thereof.

The Imperialist organ "Tagliche Rundschau" mentions a rumour that the Committee wants to hear evidence from Field Marshal von Hindenburg regarding the military situation.

Further developments were expected to-day (Monday) but Bethmann von Hollweg has been warned that shilly-shallying will not be permitted this time.

AERIAL RAID IN PEKING.

Peking, July 8.
An aeroplane travelling at a great height bombed the palace in the Forbidden City and killed a man and damaged buildings near Chang Fun's headquarters, which were the probable objective. Chang Fun has tendered his resignation to the Emperor. The Republicans occupy strategic positions on the outskirts of the city. American, Japanese and Annamite reinforcements numbering 250 have arrived. The line was torn up at several places but was quickly replaced and repaired. Chang Fun's troops, after slight fighting at Longtang rapidly retreated to the important railway centre of Feng-tien, ten miles from Peking from which commanding can be heard. Most of Chang Fun's troops have deserted. Strong Republican forces are enclosing him, rendering his position desperate.

Another telegram states that the Imperialists have demanded an armistice. It is expected that the Foreign Ministers will endeavour to effect a settlement.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Day of Aerial Activity.

London, July 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There is continued aerial activity. Our pilots yesterday frequently broke up large formations and carried out successful raids. They bombed and fired their machine guns on the enemy's aerodromes, depots and troops. Six German machines were brought down and ten driven down. Eight of our machines are missing.

Keen Artillery Struggle.

London, July 8.
A French communique states: The artillery struggle is most keen in Pantheon. In the Froimont Farm district we occupied a trench element. There are artillery actions at various points especially towards Hurbise in the Monthaut sector.

German Claims.

London, July 9.
A wireless German official message states: We gained considerable ground and took 700 prisoners on the Chemin-des-Dames and to the south-east of Pargny Filain. The Russians again attacked Stanislaw and gained ground.

THE LONDON RAID.

London, July 8.
A close inspection of the buildings damaged in yesterday's raid shows that the havoc is amazingly small and consists mainly of broken glass and window frames. A large majority of the cases sent to hospital are due to wounds from fragments of shell and shrapnel.

BRITISH NAVAL RAID.

London, July 8.
The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes carried out a raid last evening on the Ghislennes aerodrome and despite heavy attacks by hostile formations successfully bombed their objectives. All the machines returned.

FRENCH PACIFISTS.

What Does "No Annexation Mean?"

Paris, May 10—Will the delegates of the French Socialist minority be allowed to proceed to the Stockholm Conference they seem so keen to attend? The matter is still doubtful. As they were prevented last year from renewing their pilgrimage to Switzerland, it is likely that they will apply in vain for passport to Sweden. These are hard times for professional pacifists. If however, they succeed in making all arrangements necessary for their little international love affair, I venture to say that we need not be much alarmed by their Swedish activities.

The psychological state of mind of these French extremists is by no means a simple one. In appearance they are all, from Longuet, grandson of Karl Marx, down to the three Kienthal pilgrims, Ruffin Dagens, Brissin and Alexandre Bianco, a wild set of determined revolutionaries. Only three weeks ago they had been badly beaten by 13 votes to 11 inside the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, when a blank refusal to attend the conference in Stockholm was voted in about the same terms as were adopted a few days ago by the British Labour Party. The fact that notwithstanding this official resolution the apostles of peace have now decided to join the conference, even if the next general meeting of the party, on May 27, endorses the action taken by the executive shows that Longuet and Co. are no ordinary men. Looking from a distance, they appear as the true descendants of Marx, ready to wreck everything, their party, their country, and themselves, for the sake of their favourite hobby. I dare say there is nothing they enjoy so much as thinking that they are making the bourgeoisie uncomfortable.

Unfortunately, we know them too well not to have perceived what their real shape is underneath the lion's skin. The trouble with most revolutionaries, in France and elsewhere, is that they live on compromise. As soon as they have used one of these big words which seem likely to shake the earth they cannot help explaining that they do not exactly mean what they say. Extreme views and casuistry usually go together. The French minority Socialists are by no means an exception to this rule. They are very anxious to prove that their wild love of peace does not prevent their being good patriots. M. Ruffin Dagens, who is a member of the Army Committee in the French Chamber, always makes it a point to ask for more guns and ammunition, and does not conceal his honest indignation whenever one of his fellow-members on the same committee gently remarks that guns would be useless should M. Ruffin Dagens be made Prime Minister of France. Extreme Socialists of France, like extreme Socialists of any other country, lack a sense of humour. This is the heel of Achilles.

It is not clear, therefore, that the best way of making these good men even more uncomfortable than the bourgeoisie they are trying to frighten would not be to send them all to Stockholm. However trained they may be in the art of drafting ambiguous resolutions, they might find it difficult to come to any agreement with the Socialist agents of the Kaiser without giving themselves utterly away. Take, for instance, the "No annexation" cry, which seems to play such a big part in the whole show. The German Socialists mean by it that peace should be made without changing any of the boundaries of the German Empire was enjoying in July, 1914. Longuet and his friends have repeatedly explained, on the contrary, that the no-annexation policy ought to apply to the remote past as well as to the recent one; that Prussian Poland, for instance, and Alsace-Lorraine, which were annexed by France, must be freed.

INDIAN VICKROY'S SON.

How He Met His Death.

Allahabad, June 16—The Pioneer correspondent gives the following details of the death of the Hon. F. L. Theagar, the Viceroy's son at the battle of Band-e-Adhian. It was during this fight, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th April that the Hon. F. L. Theagar, the son of Lord Chelmsford, was mortally wounded. He was with the British right, and was acting as forward observing officer for his battery. He had gone back to connect a broken telephone; for this purpose he was bending down, and was just informing his Brigade Commander, who happened to be standing by, that he had put the telephone connection in order, when a bullet struck him in the groin. "I did not know his name at the time," said the Brigade Commander, who told me the facts. "He was to me the forward observing officer. He was very plucky, and while doing his work under fire was as cool as a cucumber." Lieut. Theagar died from his wounds next day. Officers and men of all ranks who knew him speak in very high and appreciative terms of his pluck and cheeriness, and his unassuming manner. He had been twice previously wounded.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—Mr. Joseph Blasebeck's Performance 9.15

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

A Royal Danish Decree.

The Danish Government has appropriated all available stocks of wheat, rye, barley and oats. A royal decree forbids the consumption of coal for gas purposes, ordering gas in the future to be manufactured from peat.

of their unlawful master. There is no doubt that a clash is bound to take place between them and their German colleagues as soon as they try to agree upon the definite meaning of their common favourite formula. If, on the other hand, they shrink before such a dangerous attempt, or if either party surrenders to the other, they will find themselves in great peril of being ousted by their own followers at home, or, at any rate, laughed at. The truth is, the Russian revolution and, even more, the American declaration of war, have been to all short-sighted pacifists a blow from which they find it hard to recover. The passing uncertainty resulting from the attitude of some of the Russian Socialists has not lessened the effect of a double event which has made the issue of the war definitely clear to everybody, including many of the Germans themselves. The most obtuse of French pacifists cannot ignore any longer that to help to patch up a peace with German militarism would be to betray the very ideal for which they profess to be fighting. Their position is, therefore, a very awkward one. It might from now on be fairly easy to force them to the wall—Philipp Miller in the Observer.



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BIRTH.

WOOD.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on July 10th, to Mr. & Mrs. R.R. Wood, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1917.

FRANCE'S GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

M. Painlevé, the French War Minister, like Mr. Lloyd George, has the gift of oratory in a high degree and, like the Premier, it is of that inspiring and invigorating kind, made up of terse, telling sentences appropriate to the subject and the hour. In the telegram published yesterday it would be seen that the French Chamber of Deputies, like our own Parliament, occasionally indulges in a secret debate. In France, as in England, such debates are by no means popular, but there, as at home, more or less satisfactory reasons are given officially for such a step. With reference to the secret debate which has just taken place in the Chamber, it will be noted that M. Painlevé described it "as a passion for the good of the Army." No doubt that was the true and the only reason for holding the proceedings in camera; and to most people it will, in these critical times for France, be considered a sufficiently adequate reason, for it is fairly generally known that the French, perhaps more than any other of the Allies, are finding it increasingly difficult to fill up the gaps which the bitter fighting necessarily make in the Army's ranks. That is by no means to infer that the French Army does not still continue to be the splendidly organised and effective weapon it has all along been. As the latest attempt at an offensive by the Germans on the Western front abundantly proves, the French Army is still able to give a glorious account of itself in offence or defence. For "the Army's good," however, it is necessary occasionally to discuss the pros and cons of the situation without any reserve or hesitation; and this, of course, can be best done in secret session.

M. Painlevé's speech seems to point to the fact that in France, as elsewhere, it is necessary to stifle the croakings of the gloomy, of those who seem constitutionally unable to see a bright or glorious future should a little misfortune arise to cause some depression. M. Painlevé pertinently asks: "when, during the past four months, we have passed the dangerous turning point, why since the hour of danger has been passed, is it possible to doubt the future?" It is well spoken; for these are the words of a statesman, constructive in speech as in action, in aim and object, encouraging those who feel depressed, and further stimulating those who look to the future with hope. And, as M. Painlevé points out, we have good reason to be optimistic, with Russia, revitalised; redoubled her blows, and the vanguard of the American Expeditionary Force safely landed in France. There had been, M. Painlevé readily admitted, heavy and avoidable losses for which the responsible leaders had been relieved. Such losses and such blunders are doubtless more or less inevitable, but it is good to know that those responsible are to be made amenable to the law, that every bad mistake is to be punished, and that there must be no more ambitious plans "whose grandiose proportions thinly conceal their emptiness." "We must," continued M. Painlevé, in a statement that will commend itself to all, "have a policy whose prudence equals its energy—a policy by which we shall obtain the maximum effect while economising human lives." In these days, when the French Army, depleted by glorious deeds and in position not so satisfactory as all longing for the good of the Allies could wish, such straight talk and such plain dealing with those in high rank will most certainly be appreciated by all unprejudiced minds.

France also, it is pleasing to note, is able to devote closer attention to her economic life, for the France of the future must be as the France of the past was in the van of great commercial Powers. M. Painlevé reiterated France's determination to go on till the victorious end, and who, knowing what France has done, what France still continues to do, can doubt that? Says M. Painlevé: "The Allies know that France will never bend, but they also know that the blood of her Army is flowing in streams to protect civilisation. . . . For France has victoriously borne her trial, and no nation has shown a more perfect discipline. That must continue till the final victory, and whoever advises the laying down of arms is an accomplice of the enemy." From this it will be seen that France, like England, has her pacifists with their untimely propaganda. But M. Painlevé's speech, even judged by Reuters' summary, makes it clear that the French people, the French Government and the French Army are to-day as determined as ever to continue until the final triumph of the Allied arms.

A Monarchist Sidelight.

Now that the Manchu Monarchist bubble has been pricked, it is interesting to read the various "Imperial Decrees" which were issued in Peking last week and signed by General Chang Fun, as "High Minister of the Council of the Regency." One of these appears elsewhere in this issue. But there is, among the many others, one which is especially significant of the amount of lying and mendacity which marked the absurd attempt to reinstate the Manchu Emperor on the Throne. In it, President Li Yuan-hung is represented as begging to be "allowed to band back to us the Government" and as "imploping us to re-assume control of the Empire." The Decree then goes on to speak of the "many evils" of the Republican form of Government, says President Li hands over the control of the Government "in order to save the souls of the people," and, "as a servant of the Emperor, awaits punishment." The Emperor's advisers, however, considered that Li Yuan-hung was actuated by high motives, and consequently the "punishment" took the form of elevation to the rank of First-Class Duke! The whole business shows the farcical character of the Monarchist movement, to say nothing of the issue of falsehoods upon which Chang Fun and his supporters foolishly relied to carry them through.

An Interesting Manifesto.

The Manifesto of the German "Minority" Socialists—a small but not unimportant body, principally noted for the spirit of opposition it has been courageously manifesting recently against German officialdom—is just such a document as one might expect to be issued from such a body. To most people it will at once be set aside as being much too Utopian, much too ambitious, to attain to ideal reforms in a world not much influenced by airy ideals. A demand for general disarmament is made as the sole means of destroying militarism, but apparently the Manifesto does not point the way to its attainment. If those issuing the Manifesto can induce their fellow-countrymen to bring their country into President Wilson's proposed League of Nations, then it may be practicable to talk of disarmament; until then, whatever League of Nations may be promoted it is more than likely that it will have to arm to the teeth to prevent a recurrence of German barbarism. Economic warfare is denounced and compulsory arbitration is advocated. The former is certain to continue so long as the present system of production and distribution is in force, and, though the latter seems somewhat of a paradox, it is probably attainable if certain nations do not look upon Treaty obligations as mere scraps of paper.

Other Points.

Peace is sought "without annexations and indemnities," but if Germany of the "minority" or of the "majority" are of opinion that the Allies will not demand an indemnity for Belgium and Serbia and some similar compensation for Montenegro and Rumania, we believe that they are likely to be disappointed. The Manifesto favours the Referendum in the case of Alsace-Lorraine. It seems a foregone conclusion as to how such a proceeding would result; for the inhabitants of these territories are overwhelmingly for France in every respect. It would, of course, prevent Germany having to hand over the provinces, whether she wished to do so or not. Compensation for Belgium is likewise favoured, but this seems to be merely stating that Germany had not the Allies will be called upon to fix the amount. The Manifesto's denunciation of the policy of Colonial conquest appears to mean that nations should be content with what they have got, instead of seeking expansion. In a Socialist State such would probably be feasible, but in the individualistic conception of economics at present in force it is a very unlikely occurrence.

Spanish Coal.

It has been decided by the Spanish Government to reduce the consumption of coal within the country by 35 per cent.

DAY BY DAY.

ONE TROUBLE WITH THE WORLD IS THAT SO MANY PEOPLE HAVE MORE REPUTATION THAN CHARACTER.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow is the anniversary of the bombardment of Alexandria (1882).

The Dollar.—The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.3/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

No Recollection.—A European was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being drunk and incapable in Water Street last night. Defendant did not appear to know what had happened the night previous, and the case was adjourned.

The Colony's Health.—During last week there were six cases of plague notified in the Colony, all of which terminated fatally. This brings the year's total up to 33, with 30 deaths. There were also seven cases of enteric fever, three fatal, during the week. All the sufferers were Chinese.

The Death Rate.—At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held this afternoon returns were presented showing that the death rate in the Colony for the week ending June 24 was 25.9 per thousand, per annum, which compared with a rate of 27.8 for the corresponding week last year.

Infected Rats.—During the week ending June 23, 1,835 rats were caught and examined in the Colony, one of these, found at Kowloon, being found to be infected. In the following week, 1,974 rats were caught; and two, both found at Kowloon, gave positive results when examined for infection.

Cast Iron.—A Chinese admitted to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the theft of a quantity of cast iron belonging to the Hongkong Tramway Company. It was stated that it was a cable trough which was lying in the road where some repairs were in progress. Defendant admitted that he had been convicted before, and his Worship sent him to prison for six weeks' hard labour.

Concealed Opium.—How 22½ lbs. of raw opium were concealed in an expensive brass bedstead, was told to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of the amount. Revenue Officer Wildin stated that the man was found on the boat going to Canton and it was found that, in a hollow of the bedstead, at the top, the opium was concealed. A fine of \$2,000 was imposed.

NAVAL POLICEMAN INJURED.

Alleged Serious Assault at Kowloon.

Three Indians stood in the dock in Mr. J. R. Wood's Court this morning, charged with grievously assaulting an Indian Police Sergeant-Major employed in the Naval Depot at Kowloon.

Sergeant Osgill said the Sergeant Major was proceeding up Austin Road when he was followed by the three defendants. When he turned into Nathan Road, one of them came closer behind him and hit him over the head with a stick. The man immediately fell to the ground when the other two defendants set upon him and assaulted him. This took place opposite the Club de Recreo and was witnessed by a Portuguese named Ribeiro. This man shouted out and defendants took to their heels. Later the men were seen entering the Naval Depot and another Naval Indian constable was told by a man who had seen the sergeant lying in the ground "Your Sergeant Major has been killed." The injured man would not be discharged from hospital for a month, and the doctor stated that he was not yet out of danger. His head was badly injured, but he had on three occasions told the names of the defendants as having assaulted him.

The case was adjourned for a week, defendants being remanded in police custody. Bail was refused.

AMERICA'S ARMY.

A Personal Sketch of its New Commander.

Major-General John J. Pershing, who goes to France in command of the first division of American Regulars, is undoubtedly better qualified for the honour than any American General Officer, says the *New York Herald*. He is comparatively young, an excellent disciplinarian, and certainly holds the confidence of the Administration and the country. General Pershing graduated from West Point (the American Sandhurst) in 1886, and went into the cavalry. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 he was still a lieutenant of cavalry, but during that year served temporarily in the Quartermaster Department. After the Cuban campaign was over, he went to the Philippines, where he served as a Major of Volunteers. Reverting to the grade of captain in the 15th Cavalry in 1901, and his talents having already been recognised General Pershing was placed in command of an expeditionary force in the Island of Mindanao.

This campaign was conducted with General Pershing in sole command, all officers senior to him in the various regiments having been transferred to the garrison towns on the coast, the fighting, one might say, having resolved itself into a Captains' and Lieutenants' war against the fanatical Moros of that country. At any rate, it was so successfully concluded that Pershing was promoted in 1906 to Brigadier-General from captain. "jumping" some nine hundred other officers in getting the distinction. This did not make him any too popular among those who had been passed over and, as a result, he was the object of a number of vicious intrigues, which, however, he managed to "stamp flat" without any difficulty, pure merit and ability for once coming out on top.

Major-General Pershing.

General Pershing is now 57 years old, a tall, handsome man of athletic build, with a iron jaw and a will to match it. He is greatly admired by, and has the undying loyalty of, all who know him intimately—except those whom he has tried and who have failed. His judgment of the men under him is based wholly on results; a waster, a slacker, or a fool gets a short shrift and no mercy, regardless of his position or standing.

While still a Captain, General Pershing was with the Japanese Armies in Manchuria as an attaché in 1904, 1905, and, after his remarkable promotion in 1906, commanded various army units until 1909, when he was placed in command of the troops in the Department of Mindanao, Philippines, and was also designated as Governor of the Moro Province, a position comparable with that of a Presidency Governor in India. During four years of strenuous work in holding two important positions at one time Pershing successfully solved the Mahomedan problem, which always had threatened the peace of the whole Philippine and the conclusion of American plans for their self-government, by striking at the heart of the opposition when he ordered complete disarmament of the Moro people. His predecessor for ten years had failed to see this very thing. It cost some lives on both sides, but to-day the Philippines, from one end to the other, are enjoying a peace unknown for 300 years, and mainly because of the work of General Pershing, who made possible the present great progress of the Mahomedan section of the Islands.

From the Philippines, General Pershing went to the Mexican border in 1914, and into Mexico in 1916, in command of a punitive expedition against General Villa. The difficulties of this expedition cannot be guessed at when we consider that all the Mexicans were against the Americans, while the latter were obliged to treat the Carranza people with friendliness, and the problem of distinguishing the Carranzas from the Villistas was a regular "Chinese puzzle." Sherman and Sheridan.

"BRASCOLITE."

A New Electric Illuminant.

The development in the use of electric current seems of late to have been chiefly focussed in an endeavour to obtain the maximum of light at a minimum of cost. The result has been that quite a large number of patents have been placed on the market with this end in view—a very laudable one in these days when the watchword of all is, or should be, "economy" combined with efficiency. Each patent has its particular merits and for all of them, not a little, of course, is claimed.

One of the most popular at present appears to be "Brascolite," and of the causes of its popularity we obtained some first-hand information at Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co.'s Hongkong Dispensary yesterday evening when, for the first time in Hongkong, an installation of "Brascolite" was ready for use. Under the personal supervision of Mr. Ellis G. Brode, this installation, comprising six ceiling lights, has been fitted up in place of a large number of the usual electric lights, which now appear, by comparison, to be very much out of date. The result is truly remarkable, a pure, soft and white light of apparently about fifty per cent. greater strength having been obtained with the same current. It illuminates the store in every corner, the lights being so fixed as to obviate all shadows. Of "Brascolite" it is claimed that it is 87½ per cent. "perfect day," and, certainly, judged by Messrs. Watson's installation, the claim seems to be well-founded. One may read even the smallest of type and examine any or all of the articles in any of the cases, and see from one end of the store to the other end without any difficulty whatever. One of the special merits claimed for Brascolite is that it shines forth with remarkable radiance regardless of the colour of the ceiling or the wall. It has been in great demand in America, its home, in London and many other European capitals; and recently many of the business houses and other concerns in Shanghai and elsewhere in the Far East have introduced it to their entire satisfaction. The excellent results obtained by this fine light, which has been only a few years on the market, are obtained chiefly from the quality of the glass used, which, ribbed and opaque, is of such a material as to strain truly wonderful results in the way of illumination. Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Wm. O. Jack & Co., Ltd., 14 Des Voeux Rd., Central.

Major J. Van Corbuc.

Mr. John van Corbuc, who was at one time with Arnold Karberg & Co., Tientsin, and who joined up with the Canadian Forces, is now a Major and has done great work in the bombing line.

Let it suffice to say that General Pershing carried out President Wilson's plans most loyally and efficiently, and that his diplomacy, tact and statesmanship alone kept the United States from prosecuting an unjust war against a weaker nation and an already war-ridden, exhausted people. It is undoubtedly due to these same qualities, as well as to his military ability that General Pershing has been picked to command the American Army in France. The Allies may well be satisfied with President Wilson's choice and it is to be hoped that General Pershing will be left in command until the end of the war, and until a million or more men are under his direction fighting on the side of justice. He is only a Major-General—the American Army has no higher grade at present—but it is quite likely that Congress will re-estate the grades of Lieutenant-General and General, in order that American Commanders may hold a rank commensurate with the important part they will take in the final crushing of the Hun. Thus it is probable that General Pershing will be the first American General since the days of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

China is a tea producing country, observes the *N. O. Daily News*, and yet the tea produced by the compradors of the average office at 3.30 p.m. every afternoon is a beverage hardly deserving the name. Why any nation of tea should permit himself to serve poor tea is a question we have never been able to answer. Pershing will be the first American General since the days of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

It has a very appropriate setting for such a function as the entertaining of General Smuts in the great pictures right and left on its walls, of the "Meeting of Wellington and Blucher after the Battle of Waterloo" and "The Death of Nelson," which occupy panels 46 feet long. Daniel Melrose, R.A., the artist, devoted some of the best years of his life to painting them, and fondly believed that he had discovered a process of permanent mural painting. But he was doomed to disappointment, for the pictures showed signs of decay before he died, and their preservation is a constant source of anxiety.

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Among the many valuable gifts to the Albert Hall Bazaar in aid of our blinded heroes is a Stradivarius violin, said to be worth upwards of £2,000. It will realise more than that sum if it prove as attractive as the Strad which Lord Newland gave to the sale at Christie's on behalf of the Red Cross two years ago. As bidding started at \$1,000, and the instrument was eventually knocked down to Lady Werber for \$2,500, and at her request it was put up for sale again. At the second time of asking Mr. Brandt, who originally led off with the bid of \$1,000, added it to his big collection of Stradivari's handiwork for \$1,400, so that the Red Cross funds benefited to the tune of \$3,900.

Until the "Booth Strad" was sold at Pottick's, in 1911, the record price at any British auction was \$975, paid in 1909 for the "Avery Strad." The Booth instrument took the record up to \$1,500, at which it stood when Lady Werber topped it by another \$1,000 in 1915. Kubelik, the violinist, however, is credited with having given \$10,000 for the "Haddock Strad," privately sold in 1910 which found its way to England from Brussels in the year of Waterloo, and had only been played in public twice in the intervening 95 years.

Great Britain, says the *Daily Chronicle*, has not for centuries past suffered to any appreciable degree from earthquakes, although we are crossed by earthquake waves about 100 times a year. But if we are to believe the old chronicles we were formerly not so immune. For instance, according to Holinshed there was in 1101 "the horrid spectacle all over England of buildings being lifted up and then again settled down with great damage." There was a great earthquake in London on St. Valentine's Eve, 1247, and there was another notable earthquake in 1580, which set all the bells ringing in the metropolis, and so frightened good Queen Bess that she caused a special prayer to be composed to be used by all householders and their families before going to bed.

The Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, where General Smuts was entertained at a banquet recently, is a gallery in name only. For it can compare favourably with some of the finest dining halls in England, being 110 feet in length and 45 feet in width and height. But with the exception, it is believed, of the peers and peeresses' luncheons at the opening of the first Parliament of King Edward and King George, it has never been used other than as a gallery through which the Sovereign passes to the House of Peers.

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CHINA'S SHORT-LIVED MONARCHY.

HOW IT WAS RESTORED

Full Text of the Imperial Decree.

The following is from the Peking Daily News of July 2:—

Former Emperor Hsuan Tung re-ascended the Throne at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the ceremonies being short and simple. Two hours prior to this grand occasion, General Chang Hsun held a conference at his own residence, which was attended by General Wang Shih-chien, General Chiang Chao-chung, and other leading military men. Then and there he declared the decision to effect the restoration of the Manchu Emperor to the Throne. Immediately afterwards, Liang Ting-feng, the Imperial Guardian, accompanied by General Wang Shih-chien and two others, called upon the President and requested him to retire, promising to him liberal pensions.

After the ceremony, which was personally supervised by General Chang Hsun, Prince Hsuan, father of the Emperor, beaming with smiles and looking happy, distributed fifty coppers to each of General Chang Hsun's soldiers as a royal favour.

The following Decrees were promulgated early yesterday morning, and the circular telegram to the provinces explaining the reason for the restoration of the ex-Emperor to the Throne, signed by the leading military people in Peking, was dispatched in the afternoon:—

The Imperial Decree. Imperial Decree issued this the Thirteenth Day of the Fifth Month of the Ninth Year of Hsuan Tung:—

Whereas we, unfortunately succeeded to the Imperial Throne when we were still in childhood we constantly felt grieved owing to lack of our ability to cope with the many difficulties of the times. In the year Hsinhai when the Revolution broke out, Her Imperial Majesty the late Empress Dowager, moved by her highest moral quality and deep love for humanity and being unwilling to allow the people to undergo misery and sufferings magnanimously entrusted to the former Minister of State, Yen Shih-kai, the bequest of Her Majesty's Imperial Ancestors together with the lives of millions of Her subjects, ordering him to establish a Provisional Government so that Her Imperial Majesty might be enabled to abdicate and vest the powers of government in the people of the whole Empire, anarchy might be suppressed and the people might enjoy peace and tranquillity. However, since the republican form of government was adopted, political struggles and civil war have repeatedly visited the country, robbery and extortions have been committed with impunity and bribery and corruption have been practised openly. The annual revenue has been increased to \$400,000,000 and yet there is still fear of a deficit, whilst foreign loan obligations now amount to over \$1,000,000,000 and are still increasing. As a consequence, complaints have been heard throughout the country and the people are down-hearted and weary of life. Thus, the abdication of her late Imperial Majesty, which was carried out to relieve the conditions of Her Majesty's subjects has been taken advantage of to exacerbate their sufferings. This result was entirely anticipated by her late Imperial Majesty and must be disturbing the tranquillity of Her departed spirit. We, confined in the Imperial Palace as we have been, have daily prayed Heaven to show us a way out of this misfortune. Recently, owing to the renewal of disputes between different political parties which again precipitated civil war, the minds of the republican form of government as proved to be unworkable and no means of saving the Empire has been available. Chang Hsun, Feng Kuo-chang, Lu Yung-hua have jointly memorialised us submitting the view that as the foundation of the country has been shaken and the people are anxious to return to the old

halcyon days we should re-ascend the Imperial Throne in order to save the souls of millions of our subjects, etc. Another memorial was submitted by Chu Hung-chi and others stating that as the State is now in danger and the minds of the people are wandering we should again hold the reins of Government so as to obey the will of Heaven, etc. Li Yuan-hung also memorialised us begging to be allowed to hand back to us the Government for the welfare of the nation, etc. We have perused the several memorials and are deeply moved by them and we find that they all express their genuine feelings. Whilst not wishing to trust the heavy responsibility of maintaining the existence of a great Empire to our youthful person and delicate constitution we are unwilling to disregard the sufferings of the people merely on the ground of protecting the interests of our Family, so that after carefully weighing the situation we cannot but obey the will of Heaven and consider the wishes of the people. We have now decided to re-ascend the Throne on the Thirteenth day of the Fifth Month of the Ninth Year of Hsuan Tung and will begin life with our people anew. Henceforth the sense of duty and the religion of loyalty shall be the basis of our unwritten Constitution, and we shall endeavour to regenerate the people by inculcating in them good manners, honour, integrity and self-respect. All officials high and low, shall meet one another with sincerity and we shall not merely adhere to the letter of the law in carrying out the administration of the country. We shall search our hearts before any Decree is issued, lest we be in the wrong, for we have no desire to endanger the nation simply to satiate our own desires. Moreover, at a time like this, when every department of the Government presents an air of instability and the vitality of the nation has almost been exhausted and when a question concerning the existence of the Empire is engaging our attention we shall proceed with our work with the utmost care as if we were passing a deep precipice or treading on thin ice. We dare not take delight in the mere fact of re-assuming Imperial powers and thereby allow ourselves to live a life of pleasure. You, Ministers of all ranks, should discharge your respective duties with a clean conscience and rid yourselves of all corrupt habits. If you all bear in mind the sufferings of the people and exert your utmost to enable the people to earn their livelihood you will be prolonging the life of the nation. It is only by so doing that you can avert the extinction of the nation and secure the sympathy and guidance of Heaven. Urgent matters concerning the government of the country have, in consequence of the revival of the Imperial Government, been decided as follows:

1.—In accordance with the Decree of the late Emperor Kwang Hsu the powers of government shall be vested in the Imperial Government but all matters concerning the administration shall be decided in accordance with the tendency of public opinion. The country shall be known as the Tsching Empire and the form of government shall be modelled after the best examples obtaining in foreign countries, namely, a Limited Monarchy.

2.—With regard to the expenses of the Imperial Household a sum of \$4,000,000 shall be annually appropriated as already fixed. This sum shall on no account be exceeded.

3.—In accordance with the system handed down by the Founder of our Dynasty members of the Imperial Family shall be precluded from interfering in administrative affairs.

4.—All class or racial distinctions between Manchus and Chinese shall be abolished and official posts formerly created for the benefit of Mongols or Manchus officials that have already been abolished shall not be re-established. As regards intermarriage between Manchus and Chinese and other affairs connected with the co-ordination of social customs, responsible officials will be appointed to draft detailed provisions for our approval.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.

RETRENCHMENT IN CHINA.

Foreign Advisers Affected.

The Ministry of Communications has just decided upon the dismissal of "all the unnecessary foreign advisers" from the various railway lines, says the Peking Daily News. The order issued to Mr. Tseng Kuan-bus, Director of the Peking Hankow Railway, approving his dismissal of a foreign lawyer, was the first one of a series of orders to be issued to different railway officers for the enforcement of the retrenchment policy. It reads:—

"Your dispatch recommending the dismissal of a foreign lawyer 'Tung-tong' has been received, and we observe you have already notified him that his services would not be required after the expiration of his contract on the 20th September 1917, as there is not much work for him to do in your office.

"We observe that you have strictly followed the retrenchment policy. However, there are many other foreign employees in your office who have no particular work to perform, and with the exception of those who have made contracts with the Government, all the unnecessary foreign advisers, etc., should also, be dismissed.

5.—All treaties formally signed with foreign countries previous to this day of the Fifth Month of the Ninth Year of Hsuan Tung and all loan agreements on which money has been paid to the Government shall continue to be valid.

6.—The system of raising revenues by stamps established by the Republic shall be abolished forthwith in order to relieve the financial stringency of the people. With regard to other forms of oppressive taxation the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces are hereby ordered to make investigations and report to us where abolition is necessary.

7.—The Penal Code of the Republic is in many respects not suitable for the country, therefore it should be forthwith abolished. In the meantime the Penal Code promulgated in the First Year of Hsuan Tung shall now be temporarily in force.

8.—The evil practice of organising political parties shall be abolished and prohibited and all political offenders are hereby pardoned. As regards those who deliberately cause themselves to be foreaken by the people by creating disturbances of the peace we dare not hereby grant an amnesty.

9.—All our Ministers and subjects, whether or not they have cut off their queues, shall have perfect liberty to wear their hair according to their individual taste as set forth in an Imperial Decree issued in the Ninth Month of the Third Year of Hsuan Tung.

We hereby solemnly declare that we shall observe and obey the above Nine Conditions together with our people. Heaven and Earth witness our declaration. This Decree is issued for the information of all our people.

CHANG HSUN,
High Minister of the Council of Regency.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending July 7, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 27 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$16,078	\$380,727
Last Year: ...	15,124	370,759
Increase: ...	954	
Decrease: ...		10,032

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "KOREA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, and JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th July, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 16th July, at 5 P.M. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 20th July, at 10 A.M. No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 30th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KOBE.

THE Steamship

S.S. "TJILLIWONG."

having arrived from the above port Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 16th July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th July, 1917, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1917.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA."

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Saturday 14th, inst., at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after July 16th 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"COCONADA."

having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 17th instant, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 16th instant, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

PYJAMAS

Made of Cotton, Flannel, Cellular Wool Taffeta, Silk, Silk & Wool etc, in weights suitable for present wear. All are designed and cut on full free lines that ensure perfect fit and comfort in wear.

PRICES RANGING FROM \$4.75 PER SUIT.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
18 DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

We have now a complete stock of

BATHING COSTUMES.

A. S. A. STYLES.

BATH GOWNS

IN SMART

COLOURINGS AND WHITE.

TOWELS

TURKISH, HUCKABACK and LINEN.

RELIABLE QUALITIES.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- 2665 Love's Garden of Roses ... (Contralto)
Deep in my Heart ... (Soprano)
2668 Robin Adair ... (Soprano)
Comin' Thro' the Rye ... (Soprano)
2643 The Vacant Chair ... (Baritone)
Maid of Athens ... (Baritone)
2640 My Ain Folk ... (Contralto)
Love is Meant to make us Glad ... (Soprano)
2641 Because ... (Soprano)
O, Flower Divine ... (Soprano)

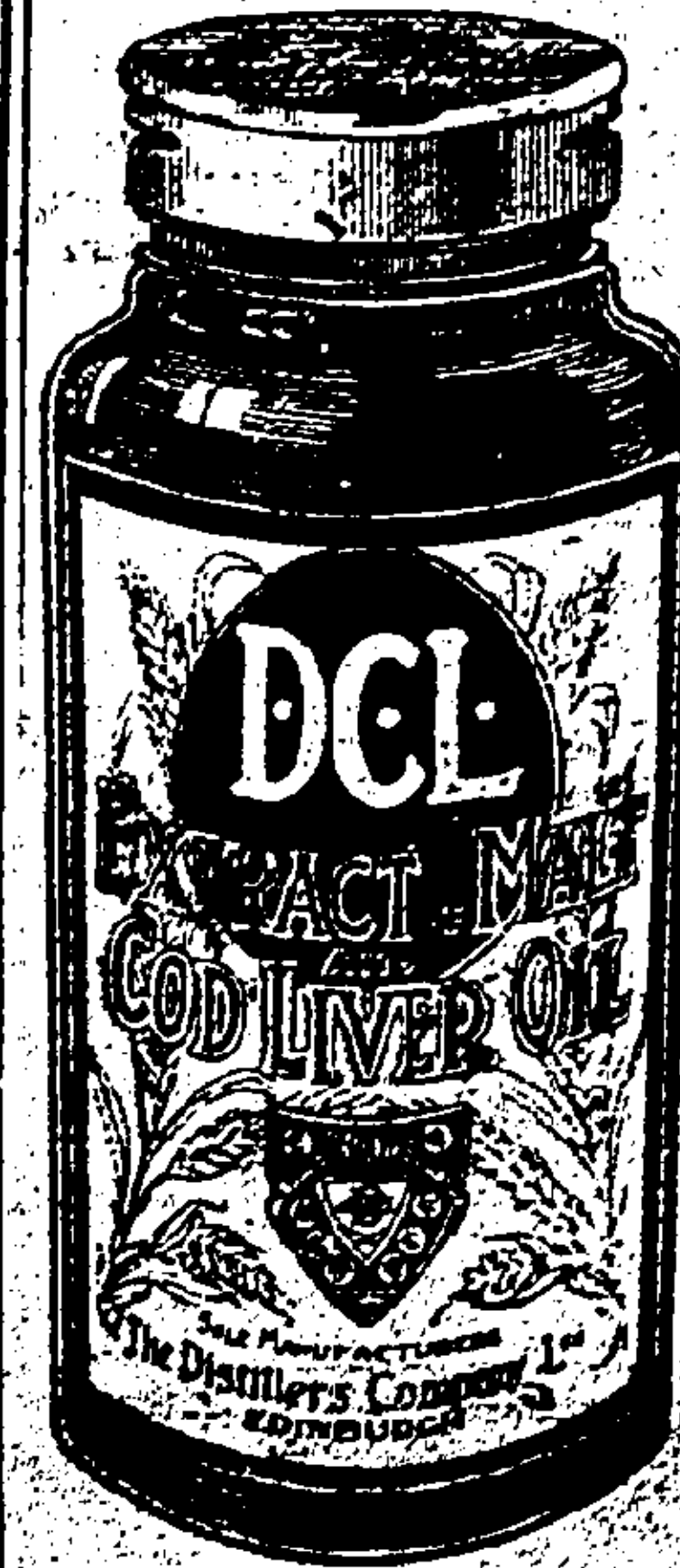
THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD.

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Malt Extract
with
Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

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SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellence Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:—

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE APPLY:—

EXILE GARAGE.

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D'NE VICTOR ROAD.

SHIPPING

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Saaba Maru Capt. Higo Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 [MON., 16th July, at noon. T. 12,500 [WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Satsuta Maru Capt. Tsuno	T. 16,000 [MON., 16th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 13,500 [WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Suyo Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,500 [TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 10,000 [SATURDAY, 14th July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 [FRI., 13th July, at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Jinsen Maru Capt. Nagaya	T. 8,000 [WEDNESDAY, 11th July.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
\$ Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	27th July.
YOKO MARU	22,000	10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ARICA MARU	13,500	17th July.
SHINYO MARU	17,000	27th July.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	10th Aug.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to T. DAICO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

S.S. Bintang 19th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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SEPTEMBER 5, & NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Shantung	12th July at 4 p.m.
W. WEL, C'FOO & TIENTSIN Kueichow		14th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	14th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Yan	17th July at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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Hongkong July 10, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini		in port	10th July	SHANGHAI via AMOY
Tjibodas		in port	10th July	KOBE via MOJI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haifan ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI., 13th July, at noon.

Haifong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 17th July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to.

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 12th July at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 14th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 15th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Tues., 17th July at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANCHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated on chart.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Duta.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Irish Controller of Shipping.

Mr. H. G. Burgess, Irish manager of the London and North-Western Railway Co., has been appointed Shipping Controller for Ireland, says the "Dublin Evening Mail." Mr. Burgess has lengthy and varied experience of railway and shipping service. He has been connected with the London and North-Western branch at Dublin for a great many years, and has much experience of the problems affecting transit administration, and is well acquainted with the working of the various Irish ports. He has been connected with the Dublin Port and Docks Board for over twenty years, and only a few months ago resigned his membership, a step which was much regretted, but which, as he himself explained at the time, was rendered unavoidable by pressure of official duties, and which no doubt foreshadowed the larger responsibility with which his name is being associated.

Shipowners and Excess

Profits Tax.

At Swansea, recently, Mr. Turpin (Messrs. Richards, Turpin and Co., steamship owners, Swansea) stated, in view of the national importance of maintaining the preponderance of the British mercantile marine in face of the severe competition of neutral shipowners, who have amassed, and are amassing, huge reserves, it was a question whether it was wise to deplete the reserves of British shipowners by excessive taxation rather than to earmark the same, ready for the building of new ships when war is over. Neutral shipowners, having huge reserves, would build for all they were worth. This point had been strongly urged by Sir Alfred Booth, chairman of the Cunard Company, and other prominent and sound men, who saw that the danger of requisitioning had been increasing as needs increased, and there was nothing new in the Chancellor's statement on this head. The Chancellor was frank enough to say that at the present requisitioning rates it was difficult for shipowners to make even pre-war profits, so except for small tonnage (which is free of requisition), there would not in future be much income for the Chancellor from shipping. There was nothing disclosed in the Budget so far as shipping was concerned but what was pretty well anticipated.

Shipping Tonnage, Lord

Curzon's Statistics.

Hospitality for the exiles from the Commons was provided recently by the Lords in the form of a nonsecret discussion on shipping and submarines—one of the very subjects, by the way, that the Commons were supposed to be debating behind closed doors. Unfortunately Lord Chifford of Chudeleigh, in introducing the theme, displayed such an excessive throwiness in endeavouring to trace its evolution from the days of Hengist and Horsa as to provoke the most patient legislative body in the world into cries of "Agreed" and "Divided." Yet to this unappreciated speech the Lords after all owed one of the most important statistical shipping comparisons yet produced by the Government in reply to repeated demands for information. Although not exhaustive, it showed that just before the outbreak of war mercantile vessels in the United Kingdom, over 100 tons numbered 10,124, representing a tonnage of 20,523,706, as compared with 2,757 with a tonnage of 19,755,516 last December, and that the same class of vessels belonging to other countries at the same two periods numbered respectively 14,320 and 13,749, with a tonnage respectively of 24,880,171 and 24,299,930. Particulars of vessels of 1,600 tons and upwards, as Lord Curzon explained in giving those details, were only available in respect of our own mercantile shipping, but in this instance the comparison was brought down to March 31 last, and showed the total to be 3,500 in June, 1914, as against 3,500 at the later date, with tonnage respectively of 16,900,000 and a little short of 16,000,000.

Loyal to M. Venizelos.

Reactions regarding allegiance to the dynasty of King Constantine, and adhering to the Government of M. Venizelos, have been passed in the House of Commons, and in the Northern Speeches.

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Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" July 13, at noon.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15, at noon.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12, at noon.

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For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
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Single Fare by Night Steamer.....\$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 10th JULY, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 11th JULY, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Fatshan Tons 2,408. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 15th JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at
the Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$5, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.
MACAO-CANTON LINE.
S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING 589 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
NOTES: MERCHANTS' Office: Opposite the Police Station.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Colombia	P. M. S. S.	18, July
San Francisco via Japan	Rembrandt	J.C.J. L.	18, July
San Francisco via Japan	Blitang	J.C.J. L.	19, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberta M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Victoria B.C., & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Goetoe	J.C.J. L.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	15, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Rindjam	J.C.J. L.	15, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	7, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	12, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Vondel	J.C.J. L.	12, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	22, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	(Koninigin der N.	J.C.J. L.	26, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai via Amoy	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	10, July
Kobe via Moji	Tijiboda	J.C.J. L.	10, July
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	10, July
Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	11, July
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	12, July
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	12, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	13, July
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	14, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	14, July
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	14, July
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	14, July
Shanghai	Wingseang	J. M. Co.	15, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teian	B. & S.	17, July
Shanghai	Reang	J. M. Co.	17, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	21, July

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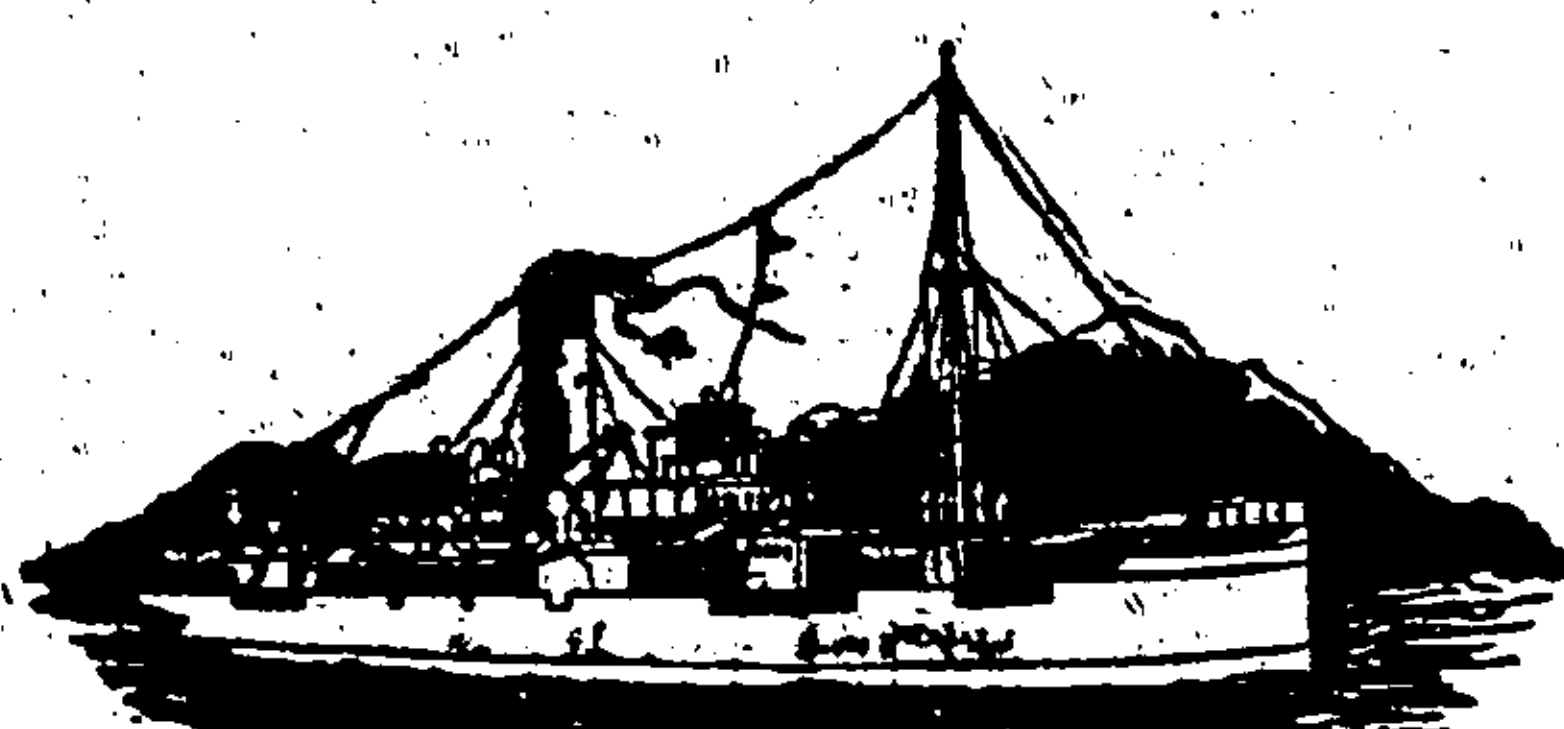
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Lechelet Mr & Mrs Wood Mrs Dunsford
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CONSIGNEES

WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE & JAPAN
PORTS.

THE Steamship

"KFISHIU MARU,"

having arrived from the above
ports. Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th
July, at 5 p.m. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined by Messrs Goddard &
Douglas on 12th July, 1917, at
10 a.m. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1917.

NOTICES.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1890.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
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and Retail Ironmongers, Fire Iron
and Foundry Castings, General Store-
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CANTON NEWS.

The Question of the Northern Expedition.

Our Canton correspondent, writing under date of July 9, says:—Following the failure of the Yuen Yuen Co. there are two or three more syndicates applying for the fan-tan gambling monopoly, but the Authority insists on payment of \$500,000 in hard cash. If no such offer comes forward in a few days, the Government will take up the matter itself and sell the various sections accordingly.

Luk Wing-ling, the Military Commissioner of the Two Kwangs, has wired to the Tukwans of Kwangtung and Kwangsi stating that as the Presidency is temporarily being assumed by the Vice President, all Provinces are under his control, and the expeditionary troops of Kwangtung and Kwangsi cannot be despatched until orders are received from the Provisional Government.

Many letters signed by Chu Hing-lan, the Civil Governor, have been despatched to Chinese merchants abroad requesting them voluntarily to subscribe towards the expenses of the Expeditionary Army and to remit the same as soon as possible through foreign banks.

It is reported that negotiations for the purchase of four small steamboats between the Government and a Hongkong merchant have been concluded. The boats will be converted into transports.

The Civil Governor has notified Fong Sing-to, the Commander of Yunnan troops, that, in accordance with the Opium Suppression Treaty between China and Great Britain, all opium must be absolutely cleared this year.

Therefore opium which has been seized from the Hang On firm must be destroyed by fire at a public place. A date will be fixed for carrying out the order. It is interesting to note that the privilege of selling the remainder of the opium was given to some Hongkong merchants under the firm name as Hang On, but, under some pretext, the opium in stock was seized by the military authority, and it is reported that the Hongkong merchants have lost about half a million dollars.

Two battalions of Luk Wing-ling's troops arrived at Shui Hing, a couple of days ago to supervise the building of headquarters and the site for an encampment. The other battalions are at present in Wachow and will follow Luk to Shui Hing in a few days.

A VIOLENT "BOY."

Alleged Threat to Kill His Master.

A Chinese was summoned before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, by Mr. Ogilvie, of Kowloon, for using threatening language.

Complainant said that defendant was a cook-boy in his employ and he paid him and the cook \$18 a month. Between them, the defendant had caused a lot of trouble, but of late witness wife had been ill and defendant had taken advantage of it. He had made a lot of trouble, and told witness wife, who could speak and understand Chinese well, that he would "do for them all." He kept on talking a lot and when complainant went into the kitchen to ask him to do something, he refused and said he would make him (complainant) "Make die too." He also threatened that he would fight him. Complainant sent a message to the Police Station, but Inspector Gordon was away. However, last night things became so bad that he had to have defendant arrested. Defendant was the most violent boy he had ever seen during the whole time he had been in the Colony.

A boy who is employed in complainant's shop, and who was in the house at the time, said he heard defendant talking a lot of nonsense. He said that he would smother his master.

Defendant said that all he did was to ask for his wages for June, so that he could go away. He had not the time to do the work.

His Worship said he believed complainant, and defendant would be fined \$10.

LORD DERBY'S FAITH.

The Will and the Means to Victory.

Lord Derby, opening an Air Service Exhibition at Liverpool, paid a warm tribute to the bravery of the members of the Flying Corps. He said they had been discussing whether we had the supremacy of the air or not. He defied anyone to say whether any nation had the complete supremacy, but without fear of contradiction he said that on essential days in the Battles of Arras and the Somme the supremacy of the air was absolutely ours, and without that supremacy it would have been impossible for us to have done what we had done.

With regard to invention and supply, Lord Derby believed that at the present moment there were better brains at work in this country in perfecting and improving our flying machines than in any other country in the world. Everything that human capacity could do to improve our air service was being done. He uttered a word of warning to those responsible for the making of these machines and appealed to them not to stop work at such a moment as this. The loss of a day in the workshop might mean the loss of a hundred lives on the battlefield.

Referring to the many honours conferred on the Flying Corps, he said one honour all the men shared. The King, on his own initiative, had appointed himself permanent chief of the corps as a tribute to the gallantry they had displayed.

On the general outlook of the war, Lord Derby declared that they were every reason to be optimistic. "We are bound to win," he said, "if we all do our best. If we don't do our best we don't deserve to win; but if we do our best we are certain to win. We are told the submarine menace is a dangerous one." It is probably the most dangerous one this country has had to face, but we are certain to beat it if we ration ourselves as we are called upon to do. We are bound to have better guns, better machines, more destroyers, more men-of-war, and more cargo-ships. If we have them we win the war, and we can have them if everybody does his best to supply them. In this country at the present moment there is no place for the man who does not do, not only some work, but all the work in his power for the country and for the war. If the war is to be won—and it will be won—it will only be by the hearty co-operation of all classes doing all they possibly can to merit success."

THE WATER SUPPLY.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, pursuant to notice, asked the following questions:—

(i) How many sanitary conveniences are there in the Colony flushed with water from the mains which supply the population with drinking water?

(ii) In how many of such cases is the water so used measured by a water meter?

(iii) Is filtered water used in any, and if so how many, of such cases?

(iv) In how many of such cases was the question of using potable water from the public mains discussed and considered when permission was given for the construction of the convenience?

(v) To what extent has the supply of potable water to the inhabitants of the Colony, or sections thereof, been restricted during the last twelve months?

The President replied as follows:—

(i) 377 water closets, 192 urinals.

(ii) 374 water closets and 188 urinals.

(iii) In all cases. Approximately in 1897 and 1898 all applications were granted without discussion.

Question 5 has already been answered.

THE C.O.

(By Patrick MacGill, Author of "The Great Push," etc.)

The two stretcher-bearers placed their burden on the ground outside the dressing-station. The leading bearer, a red-haired and heavily wrinkled man, straightened his shoulders and wiped the sweat from his forehead.

"Well, thank the Lord that were here, anyway," he muttered in a weary voice. "It's hard work logging them down from the firing line on a day as hot as this."

He looked at the limp figure which lay on the stretcher. The face of the wounded man was white and drawn, the eyes were closed, the hands lay slack and lifeless across the bloodstained tunic. The M.O. came to the door of the dressing station, a cigarette in his mouth, a white apron round his waist. Up till now, the hour was noon, the day had been a quiet one and cases had been few.

"Bring him in, my men," said the M.O. to the stretcher-bearers. They brought the wounded soldier in and placed him on the floor. The doctor bent down and with his scissors cut away all that remained of the tunic. A first field dressing had already been applied to the chest. It was there that the man was wounded. He groaned slightly as the doctor touched him.

"The first sound he's made since he copped it," said the red-haired man. "The poor devil got his pocket in the trench, and he flopped with a word. He's a good man, one of the best."

"A mate of yours?" asked the doctor.

"Yes," said the stretcher-bearer. "I've been friendly with him for some time. He's a C.O. sir."

"What?"

"A conscientious objector, sir. Doesn't believe in war; at least, he didn't believe in it when he came out here first. I was not a stretcher-bearer then—I've just taken on this job for a spell because I know a lot about first aid. But when this man came out I was down my bit with the rifle and bayonet. Well, when he came to France three months ago he told me that—he was a C.O. Reduced?"

"I asked him, 'No, no, I'm a conscientious objector,' he says. 'I don't believe in war.' Neither do I, I says. 'That's why I'm out here, tryin' to put an end to it.' 'That's what you've read in the papers,' says he. 'It's not your own thoughts. You never think.' He was standing on the first step when he was speakin' with his head well up and payin' no heed whatsoever to the dirt that the Germans were flingin' over us. I was keepin' well under cover at the same time. If a man is to be judged by his behaviour there was nothing wrong with that fellow, as he stood there as cool as a cucumber, and the bullets whizzing round his head. 'Keep down,' I says to him, or you'll get your assper knocked off.' 'Do you think that it because I'm afraid of death that I object to war?' he says, leaning his elbow on the parapet and lookin' at me. Well, I couldn't find an answer to make to him at that moment, and afterwards I was certain that, though he objected to war, he was not afraid of death.

"But he was a bit tryin' all the time. He never took much interest in the work of a bayonet or the action of a rifle. I tried to help him as much as I could, but it wasn't much use. 'I'm not made for this kind of work,' he often said to me. 'I'll never be a soldier.' And I came to believe him after a while, for he had nothing that a soldier should have except courage.... But I made a mistake.

"'Twas when we were chasing the Hunns, and them restretn' across France, and destroyin' churches and villages and cuttin' down orchards, that I noticed a change comin' over the C.O. 'Twas one night and we were stoppin' in a village where a lot of old men, old women and young children were left behind by the Hunns. And these poor people had more than enough to tell us about what the Boche had done there. 'Twas fit to drive us

WAR MARRIAGES.

Advice to American Soldiers.

Men who enlist (says a writer in one of the special articles in the Manila Daily Bulletin), should be encouraged to marry before they leave for the front, and should receive aid from the States Government, according to General W. Cameron Forbes, ex-Governor of the Philippines, who spoke recently in the City Club to the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking. He also thought it would be a good thing to have Boston, New York and Chicago bombed.

"Every young man should be encouraged to marry," he said, "and thereby we would avoid having thousands of senseless women such as are found in France, Russia and England. The men should marry before going to the front, for the future of our race requires that the flower of our youth be represented in the future generations."

"The State should make provision for the aid of their children and thereby do something to meet the social requirements of the situation. It is planned to raise an Army of 2,000,000 and marriage before leaving for the front would enable a large proportion of 2,000,000 women to know the privilege and joy of motherhood."

The result of the volunteer system worked badly in England, he said:—

"The martial men, the natural leaders, the potential officers, enlisted at the beginning of the war and were shot down early in France. We need selective draft in this country."

In speaking of Zeppelins and submarines, he said that the idea of using those two instruments for bombing defenceless towns at the beginning of the war must have been put into the head of the Kaiser by some agent of the Allies.

"They brought England to a full realization of what war meant," he said. "The whole amount of damage done by the Zepps in England is much less than the amount saved by keeping the cities in darkness. You have no idea how much money is spent in keeping dark places lighted."

"It would be a good thing for this country to have Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco bombed. It would wake the people of the country up to their duty."

He predicted that America would experience a great awakening through the war, and find its soul as he said France had. He said that however horrible war is, there are some compensations.

"Waste in consumption, and preparation of foods will be cut down to almost nothing," he said. "Why, I don't believe there is a man here who does not eat at least 50 per cent. more food than he needs."

In closing, he read a letter he had received from Mr. Rudyard Kipling, which concluded, "Yours in the fraternity of civilisation."

half mad with anger. This C.O., knowing a bit of French, got their story from the people; and one evening he comes up to me and in a shamefaced way he says: 'Could you show me a few of your tips with the bayonet?' 'What's come over you?' I asks him. 'Nothin', he says, 'only these people have been tellin' me what they've suffered and I've been lookin' at their homes and their orchards, all that is left of them.' 'So you've come round to my way of thinkin'?' I says, and he answers 'I have, matey.'

"So I set to teach him as much as I knew, and it wasn't long till he was as good as myself with every trick of cold steel. And from then on he was one of the best. Bombin' or bayonet work, and he hadn't an equal. See him clearin' a dug-out of Germans and you'd go far enough and not see a finer sight."

"So you'll patch him up well as you can, sir, won't you?" said the red-haired man fixing his eyes on the doctor. "An army of C.O.s like him would do a lot to finish the war and the Boche Army for ever."

THE SEA AFFAIR.

The Chances of an Offensive.

The naval correspondent of the Observer wrote on May 13 as follows:—

Lord Beresford, speaking at the Comedy Theatre on Sunday last, is reported to have said, "There are some people who lay down the amazing maxim that we shall win the war without fighting. We ought to put them into lunatic asylums. We shall only get the real command of the sea by fighting for it." Allowing for his lordship's characteristic vein of racy exaggeration, he was expressing the very natural outcry for a "vigorous offensive," which the depredations of the U. boats have given rise to. At bottom, this outcry is based upon a true instinct, both as to the proper function of the Fleet and as to the only sure means of making an end of the pest. But I have yet to meet the individual who has qualified for the seclusion prescribed for him. The homely saying that "it takes two to make a quarrel" may be extended a step further. It also takes two to make a fight. If Lord Beresford thinks it a sign of lunacy to imagine that we can win the war without fighting, does he think it equally impossible for the Germans to lose the war without fighting? Presumably, since the goose is sauce for the gander.

It would be interesting to know what is in the minds of the "fight at any cost" people—those who lay it down that battle is in itself an end. Presumably they have a plan; probably each one of them has a different plan. Lord Beresford has not disclosed his. Sir Reginald Casstane appears to think that our difficulties arise from the Fleet being based too far to the North, in order to control communications, instead of being in "the central area."

Sir Hadworth Maur, however, puts a damper on the bolder spirits by saying, "We cannot get at the German submarines because they are in impregnable harbours, which it would be folly to attack." The same reason prevents us getting at the German battle-fleet, which is, apparently, to do what is impossible for us, and win the war without fighting. A landman may be forgiven if he is puzzled to know how an enemy is to be fought who will not fight, and whom it would be folly to attack in his impregnable harbours.

With regard to Sir Reginald Casstane's argument concerning the central area, it seems pretty obvious that, if the enemy desire battle, he can seek it just as well north as south. If he does not desire battle, he will keep out of the way of our Fleet, where-ever we place it: He will either cease "playing peep-bo," or he will keep within the area in which he wishes to force us to give battle. A battle fought in the conditions the enemy desires could not be decisive. To accept it would, surely, be to incur the risk of loss without the chance of gain. People who cite the example of Hawke seem to imagine that Quiberon Bay is Brest, whereas, of course, it was an undefended roadstead, in which Hawke took equal chances with his enemy, having an equally good knowledge of the coast, and knew quite well that, if he perished, Mr. Ouelens would perish also: a very different thing from chasing into a defended area where every mile adds to the resources of the pursued and piles up the odds against the pursuer.

I submit two precedents from history to the "historical school." In August, 1805, Ganteaume lay at the anchorage of Bertheaume, outside the Goulet Passage off Brest, where Napoleon had caused to be erected batteries mounting 180 guns. On the 5th he weighed and stood out to meet Cornwallis, who instantly bore down for battle. Ganteaume thought better of it, tacked, and stood back for his moorings. Cornwallis engaged his rear for a short time, but found the fire of the batteries too hot, and was compelled to draw off, receiving a slight wound himself. The hard-fighting old seaman found it impossible to force a decision under circumstances very similar, allowing for modern conditions, to those of an action of the sea.

There, then, no possibility that the enemy may be forced to give battle? That question does not lie with us alone to answer. It is a matter which concerns the higher strategy of the war, and if all the Allies can be brought to see that the sea affair demands a decision as a prelude to victory, no doubt a way may be found. But that way will lie in the direction of concentration, not of dissipation of strength, and will need long and careful preparation in order to create the conditions. It will need, moreover, unity of command and unimpeded control by all.

THE CHINESE.

Problems of War and Peace.

At the Anglo-Chinese School Hall on June 15, the Rev. Mr. Nagle presiding, the Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Kang delivered a lecture on some Chinese thinkers who were confronted with problems such as those which the world has to solve to-day, says the Singapore Free Press.

It seems that the battle cries of our day are but echoes that have reached down the centuries from the dawn of civilisation. The work of the preservation of the races and civilisation against the incursions of barbarian hordes was similar in the West as in the East. The Chinese had to contend against the Huns, the Turks, the Mongols and the Manchus. The Romans had to keep back the Germanic races, while civilised Europe had to fight against the Huns, the Mongols, the Saracens and the Turks. Feudalism in China culminated in the patriotic empire of the Chons. Towards the end, the feudal vassals became independent overlords, and the Ta'in, from which the word China is derived, emerged as a powerful military power. Six other states allied themselves to maintain "the balance of power," but by bribery, intrigues and secret assassinations Ta'in succeeded in breaking up the Alliance. The parallel between Ta'in and modern Germany was traced to the Machiavellian policy of Li Su, the prototype of von Treitschke, who adopted the teaching of the Professor of "the Devil's Valley" as well as the pessimism of Hans K'uang, who was compared with Nietzsche.

The lecturer traced the evolution of Chinese politics to the European wars by which the Chinese were made to understand the meaning of "the open door," which they found to mean that the Chinese doors were meant to be kept open but those of the teachers were to be shut against themselves. The problem of exclusion of undesirable aliens had been attacked by the Chinese since the building of the great wall. Chinese history seemed to teach that nothing derogatory to right and justice will remain, despite human schemes and military preparations. Therefore the Allies will only succeed in keeping out the Germans after the war from their territories, if their respective people are educated to understand the true facts of the war.

The other instance, which appears to clinch the matter, is from a letter written by Nelson in 1804, which reveals his plan of action before Toulon. "I think their fleet will be ordered out to fight close to Toulon," he writes, "that they may get their crippled ships in again, and that we must then quit the coast to repair our damages and thus leave the coast clear; but my mind is fixed not to fight them unless with a westerly wind outside the Hieres, and, with an easterly wind, to the westward of Sicily." That is to say, put briefly, he would not fight unless the enemy were from five to ten miles off the port, and with a wind foul for his return thereto. In other words, he would fight on his conditions, not on theirs. No man was less open to the charge of considering the safety of the fleet before victory than Nelson. But his one desire was decisive victory, and he would not fight unless there was a chance of that end being attained.

Is there, then, no possibility that the enemy may be forced to give battle? That question does not lie with us alone to answer. It is a matter which concerns the higher strategy of the war, and if all the Allies can be brought to see that the sea affair demands a decision as a prelude to victory, no doubt a way may be found. But that way will lie in the direction of concentration, not of dissipation of strength, and will need long and careful preparation in order to create the conditions. It will need, moreover, unity of command and unimpeded control by all.

AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

Allies Win on Points.

For three or four weeks Sir Douglas Haig has been able to report a balance in our favour in actual fighting in the air; and if from our losses we separate those due to the enemy's anti-aircraft guns, the evidence of our superiority in aircraft material and personnel is very strong. Those critics of the Air Services and Administration who chose to adopt the very simple but quite erroneous criterion of relative casualties are now sufficiently answered. Such criticism does not, and never did, make any appeal save to unthinking people.

Before the British offensive started, and while our airmen, in bad weather and resisted by a foe whose aerial arm had been diligently prepared for this very emergency, were reconnoitring for our armies by a vast amount of flying over the German lines, our casualties were nearly every day as heavy as the enemy's, and sometimes exceeded his. At that anxious period Ministers declined to utter facile comfort, but said the issue was in doubt, as, indeed, it was bound to be until force of circumstances compelled the enemy to bring out his strongest forces, his trump card if he had one. At that time the Observer showed that even though we possessed the utmost reasonable superiority in the air, the struggle was bound to begin with a certain sacrifice of men and machines for the sake of work accomplished.

Against an enemy with the scientific resources and the determination of the Germans, whose airmen are nearly as skilful and as brave as ours, the success we have gained almost, if not quite, deserves criticism of the Air Services. Things cannot be very wrong. That they might be even better than they are is, however, conceivable; but to prove it would need the production of technical details of which the general public knows little, and which, in any case, must not be publicly discussed.

Are our machines really superior to the enemy's, or is our success won by the devotion of airmen flying inferior machines? That is a question to be answered some day, not yet. The recent long debates on the subject, only to be read in Hansard, revealed almost as much inconsistency and lack of aeronautical knowledge in Ministers as in their questioners. Both sides were, of course, handicapped by the necessity for silence concerning certain details. Here, by the way, it may be stated with confidence and out of certain knowledge, that it is a libel on our flying officers to plead that they are disheartened, discouraged, or unnerved by allegations that all is not well. Our flying officers have no such respect for, or belief in, civilian critics or in non-technical Ministers. They derive amusement from these matters, but do not take them to heart; and they get on with their job. But such a plea could be made to stiffen all criticism.

Questions relating to allegation of fact and specific charges of misadministration demand careful answers. For example, is it a fact that the Royal Naval Air Service uses one or two of the very finest aeroplanes in the world, types of which are denied to the Royal Flying Corps; and if so, why? But such matters may only be discussed in Parliament sitting in Secret Session.—O. W. in the Observer.

A. S. C. OUTING.

The Detachment Army Service Corps, including wives and children, had a very pleasant launch trip on Sunday last. The party, numbering about 60, proceeded to Clear Water Bay, and after bathing, tea was served on the launch.

Thanks are due to the Service Entertainment Fund, which bore the entire expenses. Thanks are also due to the Service Entertainment Fund for provision of tennis shoes for use on the men's sports, near the Army Service Corps Camp, and also the court in Wai-choi Barracks, Kowloon, used by R. and A. S. C.

